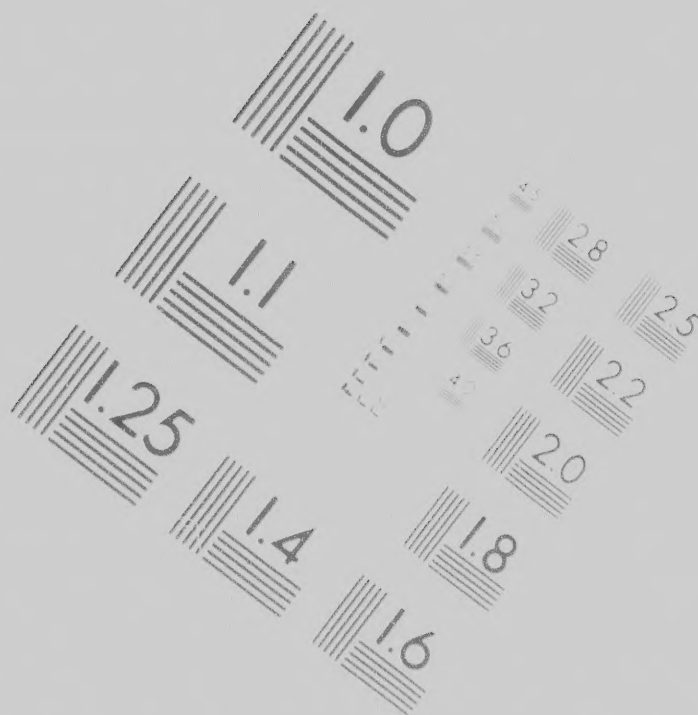


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Does the benefit

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farmer quite as much as
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suffers most. As both ca

A good many farmers
by our tariff laws, that the
articles grown and produ
not, that they make no diff
the prices of their produce
produced on a farm. T
corn 10 cents, rye 10 cent
cents; on hay two dollar
flour 20 per cent ad valor
and other vegetables 10 p
butter 4 cents per pound
cents per pound; wool

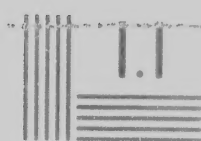
Does the Protective Tariff benefit the Farmer?

This inquiry is very pertinent. Protectionists assert that our pro-tariff benefits the whole people of the United States and the farmer quite as much as anybody else; free-traders, however, insist that the system of import taxes is a robber-tariff from which the farmer suffers most. As both cannot be right, let us see which is.

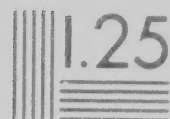
Good many farmers are of the opinion that they are not protected by tariff laws, that there are either no, or inadequate duties upon goods grown and produced by them and, whether there are duties or not, they make no difference whatever to them and do not influence the prices of their produce. Well, there are duties on about everything imported on a farm. The duty on wheat is 20 cents per bushel, on corn 10 cents, rye 10 cents, oats 10 cents, barley 10 cents, potatoes 15 cents, hay two dollars per ton, tobacco 35 cents per pound; wheat 20 per cent ad valorem, meat 20 per cent ad valorem; beans, peas and vegetables 10 per cent ad valorem; cheese 4 cents per pound, butter 10 cents per pound; pickles etc. 35 per cent ad valorem; hops 8 cents per pound; wool averaging about 10 per cent; cattle, horses and



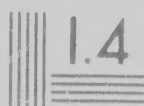
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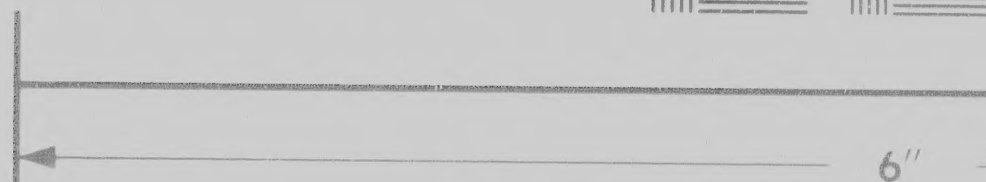
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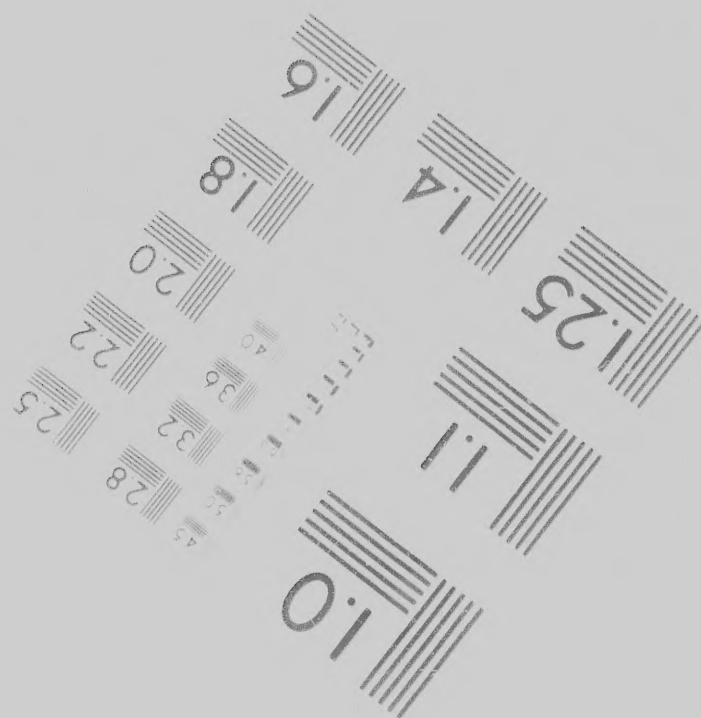
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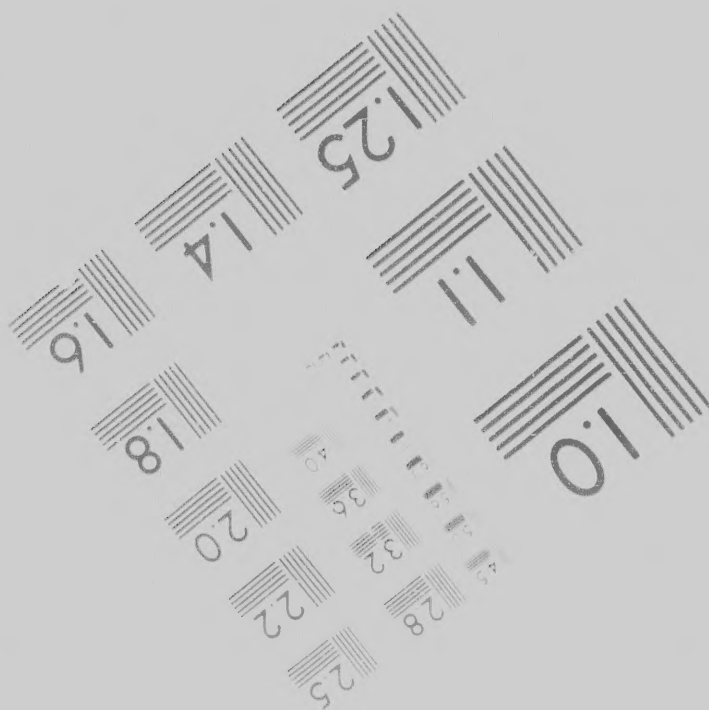
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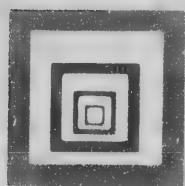


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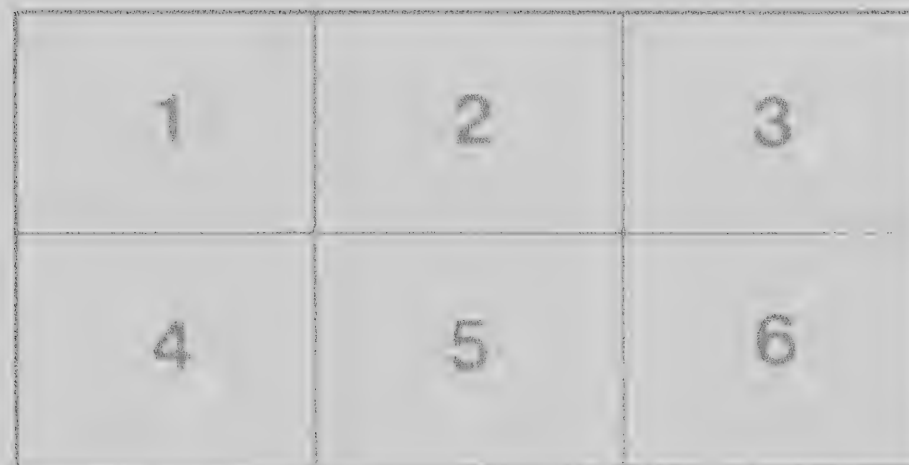
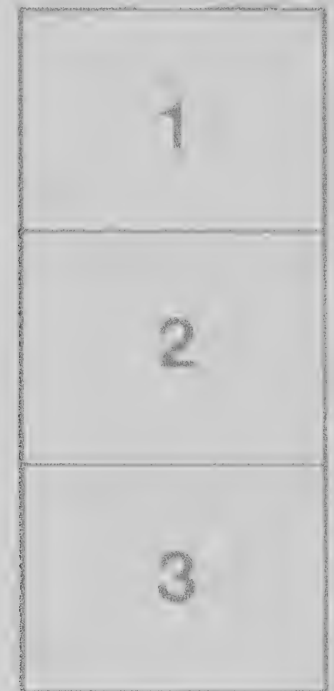


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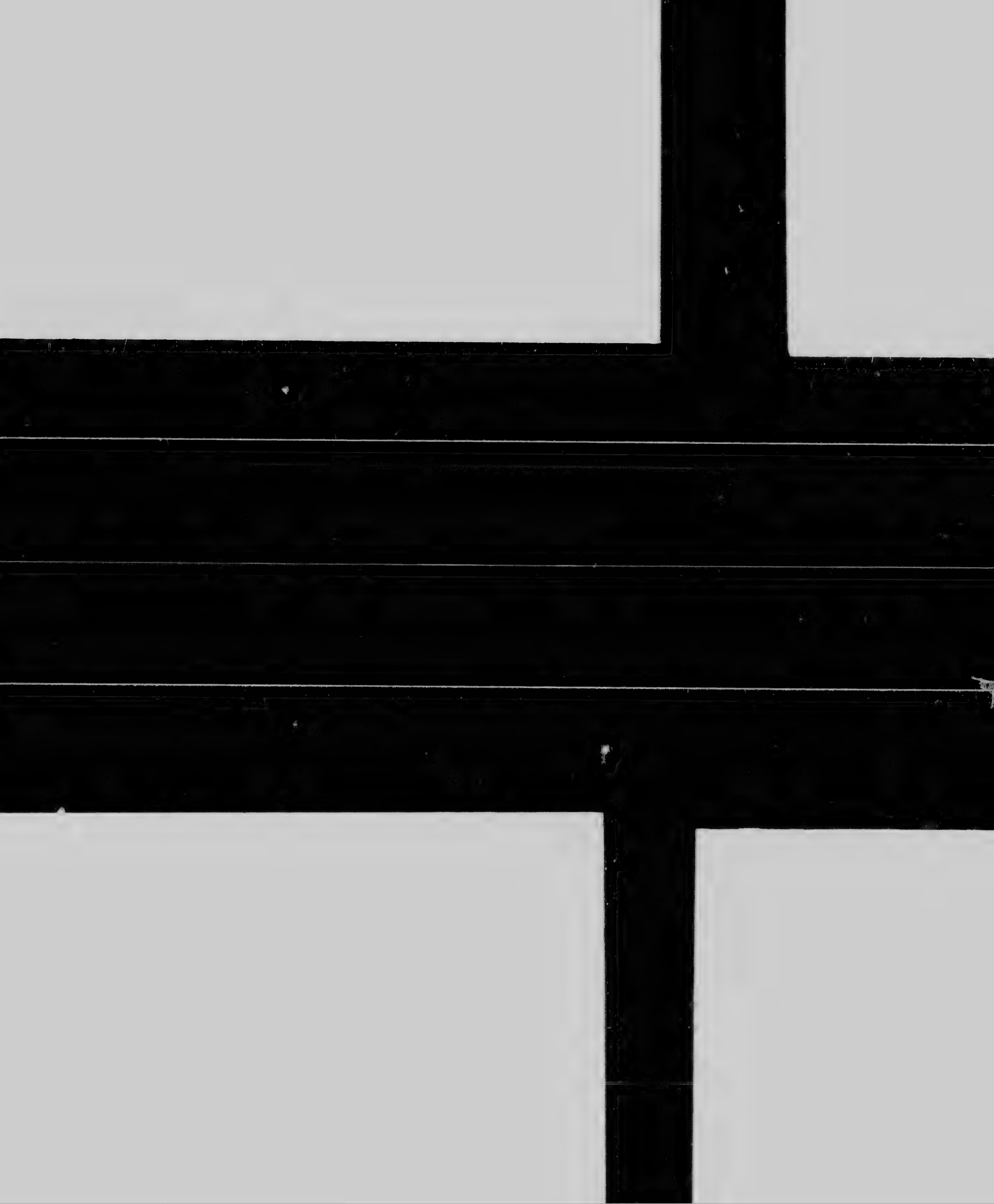


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these duties now afford the farmer of the United States should be taken away?—The answer is simple: The Canadians would enter our markets with their produce and become free competitors with our farmers, forcing down prices.

This is not only true of Canada. We now import large quantities of vegetables—especially potatoes—from Europe and the Bermudas. That proves that all truck and garden stuff, the very things in connection with butter and eggs which form the chief income of the majority of farmers East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio River, can be raised cheaper in Europe than here, on account of the cheap labor there.

These few simple statements suffice to show that the farmer is not protected on paper only, but in reality and that he would be most foolish of all, should he insist that he would fare better under free-trade. He would be the heaviest loser under the free competition of the European truck-farmer, hop-grower, dairy man and cheese-manufacturer. These would be his only losses, if the free-traders, or revenue reformers, or whatever other name the enemies of protection bear for the purpose of deceiving people, should succeed. If our workingmen must compete with Europe without a protective tariff, they must work for European wages, or become farmers themselves. With lower wages they can buy less and only at lower prices. Then the farmer's best customers, the home consumers, are ruined. How the farmer is benefited by the industries can best be described in the following words of Representative McKinley of Ohio, who said:

"The establishment of a furnace, or factory, or mill in any neighborhood has the effect at once to enhance the value of all property and values for miles surrounding it. They produce increased activity. The farmer has a better and a nearer market for his products. The merchant, the butcher, the grocer, have an increased trade. The carpenter has a greater demand; he is called upon to build more houses. Every branch of trade, every avenue of labor, will feel almost immediately the energizing influence of a new industry. The truck farm is in demand; the perishable products, the fruits, the vegetables, which in many cases will not bear exportation and which a foreign market is too distant to reach, find a market in the immediate neighborhood."

Outspoken

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND said in the Protestant religion."

SPEAKER CARLISLE said:

Mr. Morris said: "I am

HENRY WATTERSON said in the trade party, or it is nothing more."

HENRY CLARK said: "I am not a free trader."

Mr. Morris, in a speech in Congress, said:

"We must remove, before we can consider the laboring cause that prevents the laborer from working with all the markets open, and let every muscle strive for the prosperity of every industry. Prosperity, and power will be the result of free labor and *Free Trade*."

Canada war

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, W.

Mr. Morris said:

Mr. Wellington, used this si

"We have made considerable progress with the avowed object of

but the agricult

Outspoken Free - Traders.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND said: "I believe in Free Trade as I believe in the right of free speech."

SENATOR CARLISLE said: "All trade should be free."

MR. MILLS said: "I am for free speech, free men and free trade."

SENATOR WATTERSON said: "The democratic party is either a free-trader, or it is nothing!"

SENATOR GEORGE said: "Mr. Mills' speech was a vigorous free-trade speech."

MR. MILLS, in a speech made in the first session of the 48th Congress, said:

"We must remove, both by legislation and diplomacy, every financial barrier that prevents the free exchange of the products of our country with all the markets of the world. We must unfetter every arm and every muscle strike for the highest remuneration for its toil. When every industry will spring forward at a bound, and wealth, power, and glory will bless the land that is dedicated to free men, free trade, and *Free Trade*."

Canada wants the Mills Bill badly.

CHARLES TUPPER, who was the Canadian member of the Fisheries Commission, in answering to the Canadian Parliament for his doings in this country, used this significant language:

"We have made concessions, as I have said, but we have made them with the avowed object of placing all our people, not only the fishermen, but the agriculturists, the lumbermen, every man in this

English Press Opin

London
“We shall be much mistaken if we expect that the message will not be to strengthen consular relations with all parts of the world. It will be received with satisfaction by all who believe in the soundness of the policy.”

London
“Mr. Cleveland is entitled to a fair hearing before Congress without reservation. The stone now set rolling will not stop until it is broken in to pieces.”

London
“Mr. Cleveland demands a tariff for revenue purposes only. No tariff adjustment of duties will do. The only tariff which will be accepted is one which unaffectedly protects the regular imports for that of tariff regulation.”

Dundee
“For the present the change is a beneficial one to this country, and will be so throughout business circles.”

The Times
“I. President Cleveland's message is a good one, and iron and steel largely will be in proportion.”

The Times
“The message will produce a good effect in America, and will be well received throughout the world.”

What Bismarck thinks

English Press Opinion of Cleveland's Message.

London Post.

"I shall be much mistaken if the effect of this communication will not strengthen considerably the case of free traders in all parts of the world. It will be regarded as a step in the right direction and will strengthen the belief in the soundness of free-trade principles."

London Daily News.

"President Cleveland is entitled to credit for having spoken out and laid down his views without reservation the real facts of the case. The tariff reforming movement will not stop until it has broken the idol of protection."

London Daily Standard.

"President Cleveland demands, in effect, that there shall be a tariff for revenue only. No tinkering of the tariff will suffice, no readjustment of duties will do. The only reform that common sense can suggest is one which unaffectionately substitutes the principle of unimpeded trade for that of tariff regulations."

Dundee People's Journal.

"The present change in the American fiscal policy will be a great boon to this country, and the prospect of it has diffused fresh hope and confidence in business circles."

The London Times.

"If President Cleveland's tariff reforms are carried, English goods and steel largely will go to the States in greatly increased quantities."

The Morning Post.

"The President's message will produce a profound sensation in Europe as well as in America, and will strengthen the free-traders' case throughout the world."

"Mr. Bismarck thinks of American Protection."

"The President's Message will be a great boon to this country."



by the home consumer, and the farmer is helped by the high prices which it is described in the following words of Representative McKinley of Ohio, who said:

"The establishment of a factory, or refinery, or mill in any neighborhood has the effect at once to enhance the value of all property and addes for miles surrounding it. They produce increased activity, the farmer has a better and a nearer market for his products. The merchant, the butcher, the grocer, have an increased trade. The carpenter and the builder are called upon to build more houses. Every branch of trade, every avenue of labor, will feel almost immediately the vivifying influence of a new industry. The truck farm is in demand; the perishable products, the fruits, the vegetables, which in many seasons will not bear exportation and which a foreign market is too distant to be available, find a constant and ready demand at good prices.

What the people of this country want more than any thing else, after he has cultivated his crops, are customers, consumers at home, who do not produce what they eat, who must purchase all they need; men who are engaged in manufacturing, in mining, in cotton-spinning, in the pottery, and in the thousands of productive industries which command all the time, strength and energy, and whose employees do not admit of the farmer's "their own food."

Mr. McKinley is right in claiming that good home-markets furnish the best and most certain security for the prosperity of our agricultural population. America certainly needs no protection as much as anybody; protection for his produce and his home market, and protection for his market.

It is the duty of every man, try to get it right, and never will be satisfied until *Pro Trade*!

Canada war

Mr. Charles Tupper, who has been answering the question, "What is the result of this struggle?" says that the Canadians have made considerable headway in the war, but the application of the principle of non-resistance will be a great help.

Mr. Tupper is the representative of the Ways and Means bill, and he says that the result of the war will be a great help.

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and *Free Trade!*

Canada wants the Mills Bill badly.

CHARLES TUPPER, who was the Canadian member of the Fisheries
Committee, answering to the Canadian Parliament for his doings
in regard to this significant bargain.

'We have made concessions, as I have said, but we have made
it the avowed object of placing all our people, not only the
fishermen, the agriculturists, the lumbermen, every man in the
land, in a relation with the United States than he was before.
It is a great shift. The link is largely drawn upon this treaty by
MR. TUPPER, the representative of the Government and chairman
of the Ways and Means, brings forward a measure to do what?—Why,
to pay articles that Canada sends into the United States, and
for last year \$1,000,000 of duty were paid.'

Mr. Charles Tupper not only votes for the opening of the Amer-
ican markets to Canada, but gladdily disagrees with Cleveland. There
are other nice readers, who declare that an import tariff is a
policy of the Government. Mr. Tupper is of the opinion that Canada
is not a State, and can never what she sold to the United States
is not a tariff. Besides, she would have been able to sell

"For the present are certainly beneficial to this country, and throughout business circles."

The

"I. President Cleveland's and iron and steel largely in proportions."

The

"The message will prove well as in America, and will out the world."

What Bismarck thi

On the 14th of May 1882, Reichstag said:

"The success of the United States is the most illustrious of modern times, successfully borne and supported by the war of all history, but immediate employment for all its soldiers, given labor and homes to all who could arrive within its territory, direct as not to be perceived, create judgment that the protective system of protective laws, I point where it is necessary States."

present the change in the American tariff policy and in this country, and the prospect of it has dimmed fresh hope business circles."

The London Times.

President Cleveland's tariff reforms are carried, English goods and steel largely will go to the States in greatly increased

The Morning Post.

message will produce a profound sensation in Europe as America, and will strengthen the free-traders' case through-
out the world."

What Bismarck thinks of American Protection.

On the 14th of May 1882, Bismarck in a speech before the German Reichstag said:

"The success of the United States in material developments is the most striking phenomenon of modern time. The American nation has not only borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive civil war in history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they came within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect that it is scarcely to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate conviction that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its protective laws, I am of opinion that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."



